Rates of Postage under the New ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The new postage law, which goes into operation on the 1st of July next, is so complicated and mysti-fied that it would pussle a Philadelphia lawyer to determine exactly the rates of letter and newspaper postage, and more especially the rates to be charged on transient newspapers and other printed matter. At the request of some of our publishers, I pre-

pared a synopsis of the rates of postage, as I under tand the law, and sent a copy of it to the Postmaster General, to be supervised by the Post Office master General, to be supervised by the Post Office Dopartment, but I have received no reply to my request. Indeed, I very much doubt, from what I have heard, whether they understand themselves what their own law means, for it must be recollected that the substitute for the bill, which passed the House, was prepared by the Postmaster General and his assistants, as stated several times by Gen. Rusk in the Senate.

The Postmaster of San Francisco, who left here for days since, told the writer of this that he

The Postmaster of San Francisco, who left here a few days since, told the writer of this that he could not tell whether the postage to California is to be twenty or six cents on a single letter; and that he had applied to the department for information on the subject, and was told that the question would be submitted to the heads of the bureaus for their decision. Strange that a law should be so frained that the framers themselves cannot inter-

their decision. Strange that a new should be so framed that the framers themselves cannot interpret it.

Had the rates recommended by Rusk of the Senate, and Durkee of the House, at the first session of the last Congress, been adopted, all would have been plain, simple, and uniform. "Two cents prepaid on letters," "one cent on newspapers," and "one cent an ounce on all printed matter, allowing publishers fifty per cent discount if they were disposed to prepay the postage"—these rates would have been satisfactory, easily understood, and would have yielded, in two years, am, is revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the department.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Letters are to be charged three cents prepaid, and five cents if not, on every half ounce under 3,000 miles, and double those rates over that distance. Drop letters one cent each, and devertical letters only one can in addition to the regular postage.

"A letter when conveyed wholy or in part by sea, as to or from a foreign country over 2,500 miles, turnity cents; and under 2,500, ten cents, except all cases where the postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention."

Let us contrast the rates of postage under the

convention."

Let us contrast the rates of postage under the new law with those under the old and the present

District Name of the Control of the resent do.
Future do.
Old law advertised letters.
do. 2 cents, when in two papers. California letters & or and Chagres at law, circulars pre-pend European letters same as formerly.

Weekly papers sent free of postage in the county where published. Papers under three ounces, for the future law, will be charged at the following

| Doctor | D Over 1.000 ent rate under 4,000 Over 4.000

Newspapers not cont ming over three hundred square inches, one-fourth the above rates, that is, the postage on a daily paper of this size will cost twenty-five cents per annum. Monthly newspapers one-fourth, and semi-monthly one baif of the postage on a weekly newspaper.

NEWSPAPERS, CIRCULARS, HANDRILLS, PASPHLETS, PERIODI-CALS, ETC.

For any distance not exceeding. 500 miles 1 ct. per oz.
Not exceeding. 1500 2

the above rates.

The above are the rates according to my under-

tanding of the new postage his - Kowland Hill

Circular-Post Office Regulations.

Circular—Post Office Regulations.
Post Office Regulations,
Approximant Office, April 1, 1891.

Fifth section of the set of the set of March, 1891;
See, 5. And be it further enseted. That isses of letters remaining uncalled for in any post other in any city, town, or village, where a new-paper shall be primed, shall hereafter be published once only in the new-paper which being issued weekly or offener chall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmenter at stein cline, as such time and under such regulations as the Fostmanter deneral be decided by the positioners as the Foreinnster General shall prescribe, and at a charge of one contifer each letter advertised. And the positionster at such once is hereby directed to post in a companious place in his office a copy of such flat, on the day or day after the publication thereof, and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as province in this section, the postmater may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such hiss of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftened only specially direct. Provided, That the Fostmater General may, in his discretion, direct the publication of General and other foreign letters in any newspaper printed in the German or any other foreign language, which publication of direction shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the publication of direction shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the publication of direction shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the publication of the proposation shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the publication of the publication shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the general publication of the publication shall be either in lieu of, or in sentence in the general publication of the p or any other foreign language, which publicate be either in lieu of, or in saintien to, the public the list of such letters in the monner has in im-provided, as the Postmaster testers; that direct

The Postmaster General bas adopted the follow-

The Postmaster General has adopted the following rules and regulations for selectioning uncalled for letters, under the provisions of the above oth section of the act of the 3d of Marcu, isol:

I. When the gross receipts of the Post Office for the then next preceding quarter shall not have exceeded \$500, the postmaster shall advertise such uncalled for letters once in six weeks only:

When such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$500, and have not exceeded \$1,000, the postmaster shall advertise once a month only:

When such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$1,000, and shall not have exceeded \$1,000, the postmaster shall advertise once a month only:

And when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$7,500, the postmaster shall advertise once a month.

And when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$7,500, the postmaster shall advertise once a mosth.

And when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$7,500, the postmaster shall advertise once a week.

2. Such solvertisements are to be mase ted in one newspaper only, which must be printed in time city, town, or village in which the post office is situated, and mat have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office of any paper facued weekly or offensy, printed in such city, town, or village. Should the publisher of said paper refuse to give such list of letters one theoretion, at one cent for each letter, the postmaster, will designate some other paper for this service. It is a also required to post in a conspicuous place in his cince a copy of such list, on the day or day after the publication thereof.

3. If there is no newspaper printed in the city, town, or village when

3. If there is no newspaper printed in the city. 3. If there is no newspaper printed in the city, town, or village where the rost Unice is kapt, or if the publishers of all the papers so printed sould refuse to advertise the letters for the price above mentioned, then manuscript lists of them are to be made out, and posted at such public places in the command neighborhood as shall appear the two the information of the parties concerned.

4. Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects while immediately taken from the office.

5. Irop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speculars, or other

containing printed documents, speciars, or other printed matter, are not to be nuverised. So In case of question or dispute, as to the circu-lation of any paper claiming the advectisement of the uncalled for letters, it shall be the duty of the the uncaded for letters, it shall be the duty of the pottmaster, as soon as convenient after the problection of this regulation, and on the first Monday of January in each year hereafter, to receive evidence and decide upon the fact auen decision shall remain for one year, unless, for good cause, the Postmaster General shall otherwise order, and the evidence apon which the postmaster decides to give the printing to a particular paper small always be open to inepection.

printing to a particular popular to inspection.

In all such cases the postmatter shall, as least in sell such cases the postmatter shall, as least In all such cases the postmarter shall, as least one week prior to the day or accoving such evidence, fix and define the times and tomorares of the territory deemed by him to be contracted within the range of the delivery of an office, by a plain and intelligible written statement, so he signed by him and find in his office; and of whether every person claiming the advertise measurement, as a part of the evidence on which he is contact in the case of the evidence on which he is common in the evidence of such newspaper, for which the advertise sent is claumed, or of the clerk or foreman in the office of such paper, showing his means of knowling in respect to the circulation of such newspaper within the times of the district so embraced in the range of the delivered circulation of such newspaper within the limits of the district so embraced in the range of the deli-very of such office, and stating the average, actual, ordinary and beau fole circulation of the regular issue of such paper within such district for the four of such paper within such donaics for the four speat ending on the Saturday next prior to the

day on which such evidence is received; and that such circulation has not, during said four weeks, been increased by any gratuitous circulation, by a reduction in price below the ordinary and usual price of such paper, or by any other extraordinary means, for the purpose, in whole or is part, of obtaining any list or lists of uncalled for letters for publication; and such average, actual, ordinary and bond fide circulation of each regular issue of such paper for such four weeks, as established by such affidavit and the other evidence submitted to such postmaster, shall be deemed the circulation on which the question of the greater circulation shall be determined. Other evidence, in addition to such affidavit, in corroboration thereof, or in contradiction of the same, may be submitted by any party interested in the decision.

in the decision.

7. When authority for the publication of lists of 7. When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.
8. All orders for publication of these lists of uncalled for letters in more than one newspaper are vacated and annulled by the passage of this act, which authorises a single publication in one paper only.

which authorises a single publication in one paper only.

9. When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circula-tion.

the particular per tion.

The foregoing regulations are to take immediate effect. Very respectfully,

FITZ HENRY WARREN,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

United States and Canadian Postal

A late Act of the British parliament having conferred on the Colonial authorities the power to make all postal regulations for themselves, respectively, we understand, that arrangements have been entered into, though not yet formally ratified, by which, on and after the 6th instant, mails between the United States and Canada may be exhaust at the following routs, viz.

changed at the following points, viz:—
On the side of the U. States. On the side of Canada.
At Port Huron. Michigan. At Port Sornia Windsor. Waterloo. Detroit do. Black Rock .. New York. Queenstown. Niagara. Cobourg. Kingston. Brockville. Youngstown do.
Rochester do.
Cape Vincent do.
Morristown do.
Ogdenskor do. Acquisition of the control of the co Burlington... Vermont. do.
Derby Line....do. Stanstead.
Mails by through bags may be exchanged by the

following offices, viz

Forger in Boston—Arrest of the Parties.—
Some eight or tendays since, it was acertained that two or more notes of hand were forged, purporting to be signed by Messrs. Cutler & Stickney, druggists, Nos. I India and I35 State street, payable to their order, and bearing the endorsement of that firm. The facts were communicated to officer Starkweather, who started in pursuit of an individual named Francis Davis, alias Francis A. Thomas, who was suspected of having some connection with the forged notes, one of which is drawn for \$575.50, dated Oct. 15th, 1850, on six months; and the other is for \$467.04, dated Dec. 22d, 1850, and also payable in six months. After being absent a day or two, Mr. Starkweather fell upon the track of Mr. Davis alias Thomas, and followed him to Windsor, Vt., where he lost the track. On Saturday last, Mr. Starkweather returned to this city, without having made the arrest. On Monday, he again started in pursuit, and traced Davis into the upper part of Vermont, and by another route, buck as far as Bernaristen, Mass., which place the officer reached on Tuesday evening, and there arrested Devis.

Yesterday afternoon the officer, with Davis in his custody, arrived in this city. Upon Davis's asserting that he obtained the notes in question from Mr. Greenleaf C. Gardner, and from other facts which were ascertained relative to the matter, Mr. Starkweather this morning arrested Mr. Gardner, in his brother's store on Central wharf, upon the charge of forging the notes in question, and it was concluded to use Davis as a witness against him.

The case came up in the Police Court about 11½ o clock this forenoon, for examination. The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. Symmes FORGERY IN BOSTON-ARREST OF THE PARTIES .-

The case came up in the Fonce Court about 11g o clock this forenoon, for examination. The first witness called for the prosecution was Mr. Symmes Candner, a brother of the defendant, who produced two notes of hand, as described above, which he testified that he received of Matthew Bolles about

testified that he received of Matthew Bolles about two or three weeks since, and for which he paid the money at the rate of two per cent a month discount for the time they had to run.

Mathew Bolles restified that he knew the defendant. [Here the notes were shown to witness.] There were no marks on the notes by which the witness could swear, but he had no manner of doubt that they were the same which he sold to Mr. Symmes Gardner on or about the 15th of March last. Mr. Bolles received the notes through the post office in a letter from New York, purporting to have been written by Francis Bavis. The witness here produced the letter, which he read, and the following is a copy:—

NEW YORK, March 10, 1851.

Matthew Bellies, Eq., corner of Merchant's row an

Matture Bellers, Eq., corner of Merchant's row and State street.

Dean Size—diaving been favored by a friend with your addities. I take the liberty of enclosing two notes of Mesers, Cutier & Stickney, of your city, as follows preciting the notes; which I should be picased to have you negotiate for me at as low a rate as possible, not to pay over any two and a haif per cent per month, and remain me the proceeds by return mail if convenient, after deducting your commission, either by draft or bank check. They are not very well known here, and I have becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some trouble in their becard that they have recontly had some to the sanding. Direct to me, care of Mesers, Judd & Hollister, 3 Wall street, Jauley court. Yours, very respectfully.

Mr. Pollor testified that he followed the instruc-

Mr. Boiles testified that he followed the instruc-ions contained in the letter, and remitted the pro-ceeds (§1,285-85) on the lith ult. by draft, to the order of Francis Davis. The draft was upon Henry Lwight, Jr., 61 Wall street, New York, payable to rancis Luvis, or order.

Francis A. Thomas (the party arrested in Bernardston) was next called and identified the letter produced by Mr. Eelles, as having been written by him. He also stated that in the letter he enclosed two notes, answering to the description of these produced by Mr. Symmes Gardner. He received the notes from the defendant two or three weeks ago, with the request as a favor, to get them negotiated in New York, and not to go over two or two and a half per cent. per month. Witness universtood that he was to do the business in New York through loss ton brokers, several of whom were maned by defendant, and it was finally settled to remit the notes to Mr. Bolles to be sold in Boston. Witness further stated that he received \$1200 and over, on a check given him by a broker in Wall street, Mr. Lwight he believes, which check he received in the same of Francishavis, and in order to nego into it, he Lwighe in believes, which check he received in the name of Froncis Lavis, and in order to negociate it, he cancered it with the name of Francis Davis. He paid the whole amount, with the exception of pernaps twenty five or thirty dollars, to the detendant, in his house in Fradford street, in this city. The witness then detailed the circumstances of his leaving the city and his tour through verment; his arrest by Mr. Starkweather and return to the city. He also stated that he last resided in New York, where he has been studying medicine and attending medical lectures. The defendant married witness's sister.

Abraham L. Cutler, of the firm of Cutler &

and attending medical lectures. The defendant mairied witness's sister.

Abraham L. Cutler, of the firm of Cutler & Stickney, testified that the defendant was formerly in their employ as clerk, until the first day of January last, when the fendant was taken into the firm, and continued a partner until the 6th of obviously last, when the firm of Cutler, Stickney & C.o. was dissolved, but not with the consent of the defendant. The defendant usually filled out the notes, a last of which is kept by the firm. The notes being slown to witness, he testified that the signatures were neither in his nor his partner shanstwilling, and the falling up was in the handwriting of the defendant.

Mr. Stickney, of the same firm as the last wit-

United States Circuit Court.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

LE SEQUEL TO TWO CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF

In the Sequel To Two Chapters in the history of [From the Washington Republic, April 2] In two previous chapters, we have reviewed the circumstances under which the present national administration came into power, and have presented an epitome of the events which have since occurred. We propose to take a survey of the ground as it now lies about us, to consider very briefly the relations of the President to the results which we witness, and to throw out one or two suggestions in regard to the position and duty of the whig party.

To any one familiar with the tone and temper of the Southern States, as manifested in the resolutions of their Legislatures, conventions, and popular assemblies, and the language of their journals of both parties only a twelvemonth since, it is not necessary to say that there was at that time imminent peril of a revolutionary movement. We may call it secession, rebellion, or what we may, but that plains and combinations were rapidly maturing, which contemplated an eventual dissolution of the American Union, is as certain as any event recorded in history. To what extent they might have succeeded, if they had been pressed to an immediate or early issue, is a question now merely of idle speculation; but, as far as the maintenance of friendly and fraternal sentiments is involved—and these are the true cement, the iron links of the Union—the failure or success of the movement would have been comparatively unimportant. The mere attempt would have been as disastrous ultimately as the triumph of such a cause.

Clear to our mind, as is the fact that the condition of things existed to which we have referred, it is equally clear that a very different feeling now prevails in all the slavcholding States; a feeling of tranquillity, security, and the old traditional attachment to the Union, which General Jackson invoked with such overwhelming effect in the days of rullification.

Now turn your eyes to the North. No one can have forgotten the but recent course of parties in the Nor-

ullification. Now turn your eyes to the North. No one can have forgotten the but recent course of parties in the Northern States, in regard to the abolitionists. Both parties had feared and courted them to that extent that they were regarded as the third power, that was to decide the results of elections, and shape the policy of government. Both parties sought to go as near to abolition ground as they could venture to go, without the certainty of creating a breach of the ties which bound them to their Southern allies. A diseased and feverish disposition was manifested to meddle unnecessarily with topics left by the constitution to the respective States. All the non-slave-holding States, except lows, had passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot proviso. Since the passage of the Compromise, one-half of those States have repealed those resolutions, either directly, or by the adoption of legislative or conventional action inconsistent with them. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, are now all in favor of the Compromise; and in the other Northern States the politicians of both parties are pretty well convinced that there is more to be lost than gained by the agitation of the negro question. The sentiment is everywhere gaining ground, that not only are they disunionists, who cry aloud for secession and dissolution, but those also who, professing to be the friends of the Union, are circulating opinions, stimulating prejudices, and encouraging animosities, the tendency of which is to create an alarm, exoitement, and hostility, in the Southorn mind, that must ultimately lead to revolution.

Such is the prosent public opinion and popular feeling at the North and South, in most fortunate contrast to that which prevailed at the time of Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency. When discontents prevail, when popular complaints are loud and urgent, we are ready to attribute the condition of things which causes them to the mismanagement or bad policy of administration. To what, then, are we to refer the general content a

egard to the undergies, with a view to a national nonize their energies, with a view to a national onvention of the whig party. It is possible that he premature discussion of the Presidential quesconvention of the whig party. It is possible that the premature discussion of the Presidential question, and the premature nomination of Presidential candidates, may so far embarrass and distract the party as to prevent them from acting together efficiently in such a convention. The selfish and ungenerous motives which induce these early movements for individuals are well understood by the country; and the movements themselves are calculated to injure, if not destroy, the propects or interests they seem intended to prosente. Nothing could be more fatal to any candidate than nominations or recommendations which mote. Nothing could be more fatal to any can-dicate than nominations or recommendations which should assume the appearance of a sectional ex-pression; and this ought to be perfectly well under-stood by the men who are seeking, by ill-timed de-monstrations, to identify themselves with a promising candidate, or to manifest their ill-will towards other prominent whigs, who may seem likely to become competitors for the whig nomination. But no one can go wrong who is ready and willing to leave the whole question one—unembarrassed by commitals can go wrong who is ready and willing to leave the whole question open—unembarrassed by commitals —uninfluenced by cliques or factions—that it may be submitted for the just and tranquil action of a convention, coming together from all sections, looking only to the success of the whole party, and the interests of the entire country, and prepared to respond cordially to any nomination that shall commetd itself to the judgment of a majority of the whigs, as expressed by the selected organs of their opinion and will. If all true whigs will pursue the policy we have here indicated, one good result at least will be sure to follow; that no whig candidate will be sacrificed to the ambition or impatience of men who assume to be his friends.

will be sacrificed to the ambition or impatience of men who assume to be his friends.

THE FIRSTERNCY.

(From the Boston Atlas, March 27.)

The Washington Republic, about a week ago, published an article in regard to the expendiency of agitating the question of who shall be the next candidate of the whigs for the Presidency, with the tone and spirit of which we fully agree.

We are not disposed, for one, to commit ourselves fully to the support of any person for that high office at the present time, though we have our preferences, and strong ones, too, and shall not hesitate, at a proper time, to express them freely. We have noticed, however, that the whigs of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and to a great extent, of New York, Ohio, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, have already broken ground in favor of General Winfield Scott, subject to the decision of a whig mational convention; and we have no doubt that if the question was put now to the whigs of these States, a very large majority would prefer him as a candidate, to any other man. Instead of this preference being the work of political wire-pullers, or cliques of interested persons, it appears to us to spring directly from the people; and that the papers that now advocate his claims are, in a manner, forced into this early discussion of the question by the strong voice of public sentiment, and by other causes.

Although we prefer that the question of the successorship be held for months yet to come in aboyance, yet solong as the presses referred to conduct the discussion will tend to divide, or hipriously affect the party, we hope the discussion may for the present be put off; for the first object of all good whigs should be to unite the party, so that when the nomination is made, we may all go into the survicetory.

But in order to do this, forbearance must be exercised on all hands. The friends of General Scott

tent of it with a hearty good will that will insure victory.

But in order to do this, forbearance must be exercised on all hands. The friends of General Scott cannot be expected to sit quiet and say nothing, if attacks are made upon him and his friends; nor if, in the meantime, the friends of other candidates, or the candidates, themselves, labor to secure the victory. We have seen it stated in a Nashville, Tenn., paper, hat General Scott would not do at all for a candidate, and that he has no chance of getting the nomination. This sort of ad captomium remark will only excite a smile upon the faces of those who have any claim to a knowledge of the political atmosphere. Several of the Virginia papers have also indulged in language which, when closely

analysed, will bear a like interpretation. The whigs of the Old Dominion have always taken a deep interest in the question of candidates, and have made large promises of what they would do if their favorite should be nominated. They have generally had their favorite nominated, but they have entered they have creative to a construction of the whig candidate, it has been because they had not votes enough, and not through any want of arduous effort.

We have now a whig President, and it is our desire, as we believe it is the desire of every whig, to give the President his support. The President in his annual message took a position which the whigs North and South could not stand upon. The President, as we understood the message, did not expect that every whig would agree upon the compromise measures, and especially upon the Fugitive Slave law. The message left a margin wide enough to cover nifferences of opinion. But since the message has been delivered, constructions of the strictest Virginia code have been attempted to be applied to its language, and punishments have been meted out to dissentients, which have cooled the arder of many who were desirous to support the administration with all their power, influence and zeal. What, for instance, could have been more suicidal than to take the publicacation of the laws from such papers as the Portland Advertiser, New Hampshire Statesman, Keen Sentingly, Vermont Watchman, Albany Evening Journal, and others that we might name, and transfer them in several instances to religious journals! We do not speak of these acts from a mere pecuniary point of view, because, after an experiment of the duty, we believe there is little or no money to be made at it; but we speak of it as affecting the position of important and influential whig journals, as supporters of a whig administration. Publishers of newspapers are subject to the same feelings and impulses as other men, and are no more disposed to rest easy under an assault or rebuff than any other jortion of mankind; and the com

motives that prompted the manecure under his mane, in this quarter, at least, are not difficult to understand. They will soon be sufficiently apparent to the world.—Beston Courier.

Our neighbor of the Courier will find out, one of these days, whether the nomination of General Scott "is a popular movement" or not. There is something singular in the unanimity and readiness with which the name of the conqueror of Mexico has been taken up and adopted by the whigs in a large portion of the country, at this early period of the canvass. We freely confess that we are in favor of General Scott as the whig candidate for 1852, although we are not in favor of beginning the campaign actively at this early period. But if the opponents of this great man are disposed to sneer at and belittle him, and bring the anathemas of the administration to bear upon him or his friends, we are ready for the fight, now or hereafter. We have not sought to precipitate the discussion. We do not wish to have it begun for months to come. We wish to get into no collision with whig papers. If the Centier and other papers take other views, we shall respect them. They are as much entitled to their opinion, as we are to ours. We shall regard their preferences with respect, and treat them accordingly. All we ask is, that however much we may differ in regard to candidates, we shall all agree to abide by the decision of the whig national convention, and go into the next canvass united, in favor of the whig nominee, and against his locofoco competitor. This we promise on our part, and this we shall perform.

GENERAL SCOTT.

[From the Boston Atlas.]

The Caldson Tedgraph heartily concurs with the Now Bedford Mercary in its estimate of Gen. Scott, and cordially urges his nomination.

The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle, calls upon the whigs of New Hampshire to go to work and prepare for the struggle of 1852; when, (it says) "for the honor of the State, we hope to see a whig Governor elected by the people, and the electoral vote of New Hampshire given to Gen. Winf

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, they can yield a generous and hearty support, when as whigs they are called upon to rally about and sustain his administration.

In this aspect of political affairs, in our humble judgment, there is nothing for the whigs to do with regard to the future, but to keep together, and harmonic and the future, but to keep together, and harmonic successfully directed our gallant sons to victory and to the future, but to keep together, and harmonic successfully directed our gallant sons to victory and the future, but to keep together, and harmonic and the future of the future life has been most abundantly crowned with victory and embellished with mercy, and from his study have emanuted standard authorities on the science of war, for which he is renowned, not only throughout America, but in Europe. Like the father of our country, he has shown himself not only able to fill, but magnify every station that he has been callyd to occupy; and if the free people of Pennsylvania see fit to nominate him for this highest gift in our widely extended republic, the honor is bestowed on one by no means unworthy. To our readers we say, that the subject of this article, with others of whom the nation may well be proud, is before them, and we await a candid and independent expression of their preference."

The New Hampshire Statesman, of Concord, N. H., contains a highly culogistic article on Gen. Scott, from which we extract the following:

"In person, Gen. Scott is one of the noblest appearing men in the country; in character, one of the purest; in talents, far above the generality of public men; and in all the requisites for the Presidency, he is pre-eminently well fitted to discharge its various duties to general admirtation. His age is just what it should be for the office, and we never felt more confidence in the success of a candidate for a high position, than we now feel in that of Win-

just what it should be for the office, and we never felt more confidence in the success of a candidate for a high position, than we now feel in that of Winfield Scott, whose selection and election for and to the office of President, we consider morally certain, provided his life and health shall be spared to him and his country until after the 4th of March, 1852.

"The reader will fully understand that the foregoing notice of Gen. Scott looks directly to the Presidency, and as tending in that direction we intend it."

Presidency, and as tending in that direction we intend it."

The Bucks county (Pa.) Intelligencer, published at Doylestown, comes out roundly and cordially for Gen. Scott as the whig candidate for the Presidency; and, in speaking of those journals which, under the guise of disinterested solicitude for the harmony of the party, deprecate any mention of the claims of Gen. Scott as premature, holds this very emphatic and significant language:

"The truth of the matter is, the people are for Scott, and all politicans who don't wish to be run down and overwhelmed by the current, had better drop into it, or get out of the way."

So the fire spreads.

ander Yonng, assisted by the others, John Wade, So the fire spreads.

Interesting from Tehuantepec.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, March 27]

The U. S. schooner Major Barbour, Capt. Arnet, to Major Hunt, arrived at this port last evening, in the and a half days from Vera Cruz. By the arrival of the Major Barbour, we have received a series of letters from our correspondents in the Tehuantepec Serving Expedition, some of which we give below. Others of intermediate dates we shall give this evening, or to-morrow.

A private letter, lated Beca del Monte, Februardy Bith, says that Mr. Temple, with the hydrographic party lave give next the serving expedition of the proportunity may offer for ym to twite before the Afabama returns to New Orleans, I combrace this opportunity to let you know that the hydrographic party have given up the first the strength of the Commission at the max day for the Pacific the sex of Major Barbana, Feb. 1, 1851.

Fearing that no other opportunity may offer for ym to write before the Afabama returns to New Orleans, I combrace this opportunity to let you know that the hydrographic party have given up the first the strength of the Commission of their associates, the max day for the Pacific to the sex of the sex of

ecticable route. The lowest water we found on

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practicable route. The lowest water we found on the rapids, coming up, was three feet; but this is very rare; and with some improvements, such as removing snags, turning shutes, &c., six feet might be carried at low water, and in high water the largest class Mississippi steamers might ascend with safety. Should anything further come to light I will write. The members of the expedition remain in uninterrupted good health.

Pass Sarabia, Fob. II, 1851.

Mr. Thos James has just come in from Boca del Monte, and from him I gather the following particulars of the Indian war on the south side of this Isthmus. Col. Melendez and his followers have left Juchitan, and are in their fastnesses in the mountains. The government troops, about 400 in number, are at present occupying Juchitan. The citizens have returned to their homes, and are permitted to pursue their usual occupations. Four of the ringleaders under Melendez have been arrested, and sent to Oxaca for trial. The volunteers who were enlisted for the protection of Tehuantepec have been disbanded. The hydrographic party start to-morrow for the Pacific, taking all the important towns on the Isthmus in the way; should anything of interest take place, you may expect to hear from me.

Major Barnard is in Boca del Monto. He has recovered from his wound. It affords me pleasure to add my feeble testimony to the Major's ability and determination to do the company full and ample justice in making the survey. Great credit is also due to Passed Midshipmen Temple and Murphy, for the energy used by them in bringing up their part of the work. The hydrographic survey will be completed much earlier than the land survey. All the members of the survey remain in good health.

cells.

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Boca Det. Mostes, Feb. 13, 1851.

In the hope that this will reach Minatitlan before the departure of the Alabama, I take the opportunity to say we have arrived safe at this place, on our way to the Pacific. We left Pass Sarabia on the 11th—the Pacific. We left Pass Sarabia on the 11th—the day stated by me in my last communication to you. The morning was cloudy, with considerable symptoms of dampness, and during the day it did rain, but our faithful little animals tugged along, and about half past two o'clock in the evening we reached here in safety. Boca del Monte is twenty miles from Pass Sarabia. The roads as it now tuns is over hills and valleys, but Mr. Temple, who had been over it before, told me that he could make a road that would be comparatively level, and the distance not over thirteen miles. The great peculiarity of this place is its benutiful scenery. From this place we can view the grand chain of mountains which divides the two oceans, and the different passes through them have been pointed out to me from the heights near here. They are called Chivela, Tarifa, and Masahua. The pass of Masahua has been adopted for the railroad. Mr. Williams's party are doing good service in that neighborhood now. Mr. Avery's party are hare if work near the Cabeza del Tigre. His lines will soon intersect with Mr. Williams's when the most difficult part of the work will be done. The hydrographic party will leave here for the Pacific as zoon as provisions can be forwarded. I learn from a private source, that Messrs. Trastour and More cannot agree as to the best harbor on the Pacific, hence the necessity of the survey of those harbors by our own party. Major Barnard sends us first to Ventosa Bay, but the survey is to be general. The Major is here, and appears to be very much engaged. The parties are beginning to make their reports, and a very correct idea of the road may be formed

Interesting from the Mexican Boundary Commission.

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Interesting from the Mexican Boundary Commission, By the Galveston, from Galveston, last evening, Major Bartlett, Commissior, He Boundary Commission, arrived in this city. He brought a train of wagons down to Lavacu from El Paso, and his errand here is to arrange for supplies to be forwarded to the commission. He left them at El Paso on the 16th ult.

A party under Dr. Webb, secretary of the commission, sent forward to the copper mines to examine the conveniences of the place, had returned with a favorable report, and a part of the commission was to start the ensuing week to occupy a post at the mines. The difficulties with the Mexican commissioners had been all adjusted, and the initial point on the Rio Grande settled. Capt. Craig reported friendly conferences with the Indians. Capt. Craig was to lead the party to the mines, which are about 180 miles from El Paso.

Capt. Dobbins, formerly of the 3d Infantry, who was a follower of the expedition as a hunter, killed a Mr. Wakeman on the way up to El Paso, and afterwards committed suicide in San Elerario, at the quarters of Col. McClellan.

Major Bartlett narrates a horrible adventure which befel his party about 225 miles this side of El Paso. Discovering smoke, they sent out a party to reconnoitre, and discovered a negro man and woman in the act of cooking food, and on further search the head of a negro was found in the fire, and parts of a body on the fire. They said they had been compelled to kill one of their companions for food. They had been nine days out, their gun had burst, and they were in a state of starvation. The account they gave of themselves was this: they were all slaves of a man named Owens, near Holly Springs, Miss., and had run off together last coruplanting, making for Mexico. The boy killed was Springs, Miss., and had run off together last corni-planting, making for Mexico. The boy killed was about nineteen years of age, named Arthur, the other is a black, aged from twenty-seven to thirty; calls himself Henry; the girl, a bright mulatto, about twenty-one, named Malinda. These last two were taken to San Antonio, and left in custody of one Antonio Navano. Major Bartlett left all the members of the com-

mission in good health.

He brings with him, however, accounts of some He brings with him, however, accounts of some horrible scenes of disorder, riot, murder, and execution, which took place at Socorro about the closing days of January. We have from a correspondent on the spot a long and minute account of the whole scenes of horrible outrages, retribution and punishment, but the late hour at which it was received compels us to defer its publication.

It seems that bands of armed ruffians, discharged teamsters and soldiers, and frontier desperadoes.

It seems that bands of armed ruffians, discharged teamsters and soldiers, and frontier desperadoes, had been overawing the quiet inhabitants of Socorro, by parading the streets armed, and committing all manner of lawless acts. They robbed and killed openly, without provocation or remorse; instances are given of their seizing an unoffending man, taking away his gun and killing him with it, without the shadaw of a cause, and brutally beating the women. Through the 28th and 29th of January they ranged like wild beasts, committing all sorts of crimes, when a party of the citizens sent an express to the United States troops at San Elezario, about six miles off, asking for protection, which was declined, and the applicants referred to the civil power.

of crimes, when a party of the citizens sent an express to the United States troops at San Elezario, about six miles off, asking for protection, which was declined, and the applicants referred to the civil power.

On the night of the 29th, a most audatious outrage was committed. The robber band, seeking a man nemed Clark, (E. C. Clarke, said to be son of J. W. Clarke, United States Senator from Rhode Island.) went to a fandango or dancing party where he was, and maltreated the whole party of men and females. They placed sentinels at the entrance, fired off pistols at the candles, and otherwise terrified the women, threatened death to man or woman who should stir; and finally, the leader, one Alexander Young, assisted by three others, John Wade, Marcus Butler, and William Craig, fell upon Clarke, and gave him nine or ten mortal wounds. Another man, named Charles Gates, was badly shot. Next morning some members of the Boundary Commission, who were present in town, resolved to arrest the murierers at all hazards, and sent an express to the main body of the Commission at San Elezario, for help. In three hours a large party of Americans and Mexicans arrived, in such force as to be enabled to search for and seize eight or ten of the worst, including. Wade, Butler, and Craig. Young, the ringleader, cecaped.

These men were brought before Judge Berthold on the 30th of January, examined and committed, and the next day they were tied by jury, sentenced to be hung within one hour; and notwithstanding the threats and preparations of their associates, the sentence was enforced, and they were hung up to the branches of a tree on Friday morning. The bodies of the murderers were buried, and at 2 P.M., that of the murdered Clarke was also buried.

A large reward, \$400, was offered for the arrest of Young. He was arrested on the 10th, brought to Socorro on the 11th. He immediately made full confession of his crime, but was nevertheless put on trial on the 12th. His own written confession, which he repeated and signed, was added

Our Baltimore Corresponden BALTIMORE, April 2, 1841.

Arrival of the Americus Engine Company Twis

The Americus Engine Company, No. 6, from New York, reached Baltimore at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been met at Havre de Grace by a committee of twenty-four, and there welcomed to the city. This committee carried with them an abundance of refreshments, which were served un

anomanic guests in the cars, so that on their arrival within the city limits they were prepared to immediately proceed on the line of march.

At the place of reception, corner of Broadway and Canton avenue, flags were extended across the street, and suspended at the engine houses of the Columbian and Franklin companies, also at all the engine houses in the city, and across some of that streets flags were thrown to the breeze. The bolls of the engine houses also rung a merry peal as the procession moved past them. The afternoon was a pleasant one, and the occasion drew together a very large crowd in Broadway. All along the line of procession the windows and doors were lined with those anxious to witness the pageant. The display was a fine one, and I have rarely seen the Baltimore firemen appear to better advantage, the whole department being out in full force, with their apparatus drawn by horses, and the members finely equipped, mostly new, their caps being in the usual New York form. Whilst passing up Broadway the Artillery from Fairmount, directly in view from the line, belehed forth a welcome in the loudest tones. The visiters countermarched and passed along the entire line, in company with the Watchman Fire Company, whose special guests they are to be, and finally halted for a moment in front of the residence of James Wheedon, Esq. Here an interesting incident occurred. It was the presentation of two beautiful little banners to the Watchman Fire Company, the inscriptions—where the hook and ladder, and other embiens of the firemen, embroidered in gold, and on the other the following inscription—"Presented by Mrs. Wm. A. Brown to the Watchman Fire Company of Baltimore, also worked in gold bullion. On the reverse of both was the inscription—"Presented to the Watchman Fire Company of Baltimore, also worked in gold bullion. On the reverse of both was the inscription—"Presented to the Watchman Fire Company of Baltimore, also worked in gold bullion. On the reverse of both was the inscription—"Presented to the watc

committed to prison.

George Thompson, who was convicted last week in the United States District Court, on the charge of passing counterfeit quarter engles, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for the space of ten years. He hails from New York.

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Baltimore, April 3, 1851.

The Americus Company are certainly enjoying themselves in our city almost to a surfeit. Yesterday morning they rested themselves from the fatigues of the previous day and night, and in the afternoon were taken in charge by the members of the United Company, and escorted to their engine house on Howard street, where a sumptuous entertainment was spread out for their enjoyment. About three hours were spent in discussing tims, mingled with the most happy speech and sentiment, and at six o'clock they returned to their quarters.

About an hour afterwards, they were waited upon by the Patapsec Fire Company, headed by William Pinkney White, Esq., who escorted them to another entertainment prepared by that company at Saratoga Hall, where another scene of pleasant and agreeable re-union took place, mingled with some of the finest sentiments and speeches ever heard on a similar occasion, and the guests were forced to feel at home. They parted for the night amid the small hours of the morning.

At 6 o'clock this morning the Americus left in a special train from Washington, where they will be finely entertained by the firemen of the district, returning to Baltimore at 7 o'clock this evening. On their return they will be met at the depot by the Mechanical, and escorted to a magnificent support they have provided for them. On to-mornow morning, at 10 o'clock, they go to Fort McHenry, in omnibussee, where they will witness a full dress parade and drill of the United States Light Artillery, and at noon they visit the Maryland Penitentiary, and at noon they visit the Maryland Penitentiary, at the instance of the Warden. In the evening and at mon they visit the Maryland Penitentiary, and at noon they visit the Maryland Penitentiary, at the instance of the Warden. In the evening they will sit down to the most sumptuous entertainment ever given to visiting firemen. It is to be given by the Watchman Fire Company, whose special guests they are, and upwards of three hundred persons will set down to the table.

persons will set down to the table.

The members of the Americus have won the praise and respect of our citizens for their fine gentlemanly deportment, as well as for their general intelligence. Capt. J. M. Turner, of the New York Sun office, who is one of them, has made several

capital speeches.

The boy James Brown, who killed the youth Ezekist Debow, on Monday night, by stabbing him, was yesterday admitted to bail, in the sum of \$5,000, for his appearance at court to answer.

Court of Appeals in New York.

fore the Hon Judges Greene, C. Bronson (Chief), Chas.

H. Ruggles, Addison Gardiner, Freeborn G. Jewett,
William F. M'Coun, Alonso C. Page, Hiram dray, James Mullen.
APRIL 3.—Decisions.—Michael Gugertz, respondent, vs.

Aren. 3.—Decisions.—Michael Gagertz, respondent, ve. James Smith.—Judgment affirmed.

Aren. Smith.—Judgment affirmed.

Aren. Inderhill, administrativir. impleaded with Underhill, ve. Cyrus C. Dennis.—Incree affirmed.

Feliz Quin is Alei Waeron.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Oakley, respondent is John L. Aspinarall and others.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Mumford and Bissell, executors of Mumford, respondent, vs. the American Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Decree of the courts below reversed, and bill dismissed, with costs to the defendant, in the courts below.

Henry Rhodes, respondent vs. George Rhodes and others.—Decree affirmed.

Addrew Miller vs. Daniel E. Lewis and others.—Decree reversed, and relief granted.

Charles H. Mersett vs. John F. Leman and others.—Reagument ordered.

Albert G. Gridley, respondent, vs. Benjamin Dole, impleaded with Thomas D. Dole.—Judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed.

tended with Thomas D. Dole.—Judgment affirmed.
Same vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed.
John Gray, respondent, vs. John Hook.—Judgment rewrsed, and now trial granted. Costs to abide the creat.
The Proof. Williams.

The People vs. William sirnoid.—Judgment affirmed.
The People vs. William sirnoid.—Judgment affirmed.
The People vs. dilen Butler, pr.—Judgment affirmed.
Mutual Insurance Company of Bufaio vs. The Board of
Supervisors of Eric County.—Judgment affirmed.
Juseph T. Sweet, respondent, vs. Jonas Bartlett.—Re-argument ordered.

Jumph T. Sweet, respondent, vs. Jonas Bartleit.—Re-argument ordered.

Benjamin F. Pratt, respondent, vs. Obed. Andrews.—Judgment revorsed, and new trial granted. Costs to ablide the event.

John A. Brown, respondent, vs. Frederick Penix, and others.—Decree affirmed.

John S. Giles vs. Juseph Lyon and others.—Decree reversed on the ground that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction, and cause remitted to the Supreme Court, with directions to proceed therein according to law.

Morgan Gray, respondent, vs. Schenck and Schenck.—Decrees reversed and bill dismissed with costs to the defendants in the courts below, but without projudice to a new suit.

Morgan and Gray vs. William Congdon.—Judgment af-

Mergan and Grey ts. William Congdon.—Judgment af-

filmed.
Swammah Cagger. Respondent. vs. The Justices of St. Mary's Church in the City of Alleny.—Judgment affirmed.
The Bank of Rochester vs. Benjamin P. Jones.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the

reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

John H. Harbech and others, respondents, vs. Jas. Bishop and others.—Judgment affirmed.

Office Grievoid, respondent. vs. Sheiden and Payne.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The People vs-relatione Griffing and others respondents, vs. the Mayor and Common Common of the City of Brooklyn.—Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and assessment proceedings affirmed, with costs to the city in the court below.

The Mayor, &c., of New York, respondents, vs. Isaac Ad-iance.—Judgment sfirmed Willard Croftsvs. S. Germond Mott.—Judgment afficmed. Themas You cillen and Wife vs. Nathaniel Moores and others.—Judgment affirmed. Charles H. Carpenter, respondent, vs. Henry Sheldon.—Judge the revent. udgment reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to bide the event. James Loke vs. Adrian James and others.—Judgment af-

rit Smith vs. John Sanger .- Judgment reversed, nd a new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Horace Whitaker vs. the Implace Cotton Manufacturing
company.—Judgment aftirmed.

Charles Pardec vs. Daniel J. Van Anken.—Degree modi-

d. Nov. 20 and 21 were argued.